THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Deacon & Peterson, Publishers. NUMBER SIXTY-SIX SOUTH THIRD ST.

Two Dollars Per Annum, In Advance. THREE DOLLARS IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

EDMUND DEACON, HENRY PETERSON, | EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER: NEUTRAL IN POLITICS.

DEVOTED TO MORALITY, PURE LITERATURE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS, AGRICULTURE, THE COMMERCIAL INTEREST, SCIENCE, ART AND AMUSEMENT.

VOLUME XXXIV. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1855. WHOLE NO. 1769.

Choice Poetry.

ONE BY ONE.

One by one the sands are flowing,
One by one the moments fall;
Some are coming, some are going,
Do not strive to grasp them all.

One by one thy duties wait thee,
Let thy whole strength go to each,
Let no future dreams elate thee,
Learn thou first what these can teach.

One by one (bright gifts from Heaven)
Joys are sent thee here below;
Take them readily when given,
Ready, too, to let them go.

One by one thy griefs shall meet thee,
Do not fear an armed band;
One will fade as others greet thee,
Shadows passing through the land.

Do not look thou at life's sorrow;
See how small each moment's pain;
God will help thee for to-morrow,
Every day begin again.

Every hour that fleets so slowly
Has its task to do or bear;
Luminous the crown, and holy,
If thou set each gem with care.

Do not linger with regretting,
Or for passing hours despond;
Nor, the daily toil forgetting,
Look too eagerly beyond.

Hours are golden links, God's token,
Reaching Heaven; but one by one
Take them, lest the chain be broken,
Ere the pilgrimage be done.

—*Household Words.*

Original Novelet.

MARK, THE SEXTON.

(CONCLUDED.)

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST,

BY MRS. MARY A. DENISON,

AUTHOR OF "HOME PICTURES," "THE STEP-MOTHER," ETC., ETC.

[illegible]

been as worried as anything about your being sick. He couldn't scarcely a' said more if you was his own daughter. He told me to be as careful as gold of you, and Mr. Illsley and Mr. Eugene both come over here as anxious as anything to hear about you. I guess they think a good deal of you, dear, don't they? particular Mr. Eugene."

"They are very kind," I answered, and indeed at that moment I felt as if everybody that knew me took especial pains to show me favor, and I could hardly help crying, especially as there was one thing that hung heavily at my heart. But for that cross I tried to feel thankful.

"Hadn't I better turn out your tea?"

Thanking her, with nervous dread I saw her lift the cup, putting one finger inside; and for the life of me I couldn't help wondering how long it was since she took snuff.

CHAPTER XXI.

ESTELLE'S CONFESSION.

"Miss De Lastro is down stairs; shall she come up?" asked Lily.

"I have felt so badly since you were taken sick," cried Estelle, throwing her bonnet down, and sitting opposite me, her face very haggard and quite unnatural.

"How is Victorine?" I asked.

"Miserable," was the brief reply.

"Is she still sick in bed?"

"No; but imagine a ghost, with wild, black glittering eyes, very bright and hollow, and you will see her. I think the girl is growing crazy."

"That reminds me of poor Brandt; what have you heard from him?"

"That he is the most unmanageable maniac ever taken under Doctor Water's charge; that he is fast wearing himself out. Strange, is it not? He was so mild and fragile."

"It happens so sometimes," I said.

"Mr. Barton is gone away," exclaimed Estelle, with a singular look at me.

"What! at this time?" I cried, "and Doctor Henry not gone?" I felt quite strong, though I shuddered; and sat upright in bed. "Was Illsley crazy, too, that he should do this?"

"We are all of us acting very strangely," returned Estelle, shading her eyes with her hand.

[illegible]

"Yes, I do," replied Marth, shifting her cheek from the right ... as my Sam'd a' married ... Mr. Mark."

"But there's such a great asparagus in deir agne?" replied Willie ... bottom up, and ... upon it.

"Asparagus!" ... "you and Sam ... ever *did* see; what ... between their ages?"

"Guess you ... booktionary," cried ... thumbs under his ... between—deir ages ... her *dat*."

"Oh! that's not ..." "Sam was twenty-... not wrong."

"Well, Mar's Radfitch make a good ... ban', any way; ... Willie off."

"Course he'll do ... —men always does ... he'd a' took to Miss ..."

"Lily's 'nuff' ... which, she's got a f..."

I commenced singing ... and Willie started.

"Ky!" cried the ...

"Laws!" exclaimed ... off the dish kettle, ... dustriously to work ... side up.

CHAPTER XXII.

THE UNHAPPY WIFE.

I had seen in church ... young man, exceedingly ... in appearance, with ... thoughtful eyes, and ... unpolished demeanor ... brought suddenly ... —he blushed ... glances from under ... dered whether there ... I noticed that Mark ... tion; and why did ... tinuously about the ... fasten themselves ...

[illegible]

City Scenes.

THE BATTLE OF THE PIANOS.

A war has recently broken out between the two houses of Tinkle and Crasher, which reminds one by its inveteracy of the Wars between the Houses of York and Lancaster. The instruments of warfare are two Pianos, which are being brought to bear against each other, on either side of a party wall, which divides the abodes of the Tinkle and Crasher families. Hostilities were commenced about Christmas last, when the piano of Mrs. Tinkle opened with a species of ball practice in the shape of Quadrilles and Polkas, to which the piano of Mrs. Crasher replied by a sort of cannonade of old Canons. For a time there seemed to be a truce, and overtures of a rather peaceful nature were heard to proceed from Mrs. Tinkle's cabinet, when Mrs. Crasher suddenly brought up her cottage in great force, and poured in a volley with deafening effect upon the enemy. This movement was met on the other side by a quick succession of forced marches, including the Wedding March and the March from *Le Prophète.* Upon this the enemy attempted a *fortissimo* movement with damaging effect, and brought up some of the heaviest pieces of Verdi's division, which were played off against all the great guns of the enemy. The contest was still raging when we last heard from the seat—or rather the music-stool—of war, and both parties were employing all their forces in harassing each other. One beneficial result has been a sudden fall of rents within a space of six houses both ways.

I answered, bending my head lower, as if I were absorbed with my book, that "I heard a noise," and said nothing more. She still stood there, the light in her hand flickering, and I did not ask her to come in—I was too indignant; at that moment I never wished to see her again.

"I've a great mind to stay with you, to-night," she murmured, feebly; "I am very nervous."

I did not say "do so," even coldly; something was choking me, very like anger; I never lifted my head. Perhaps, guilty as she felt, she divined somewhat the motives of my silence, for she burst into tears, closed the door and went sobbing to her room.

[illegible]

...sted has come true—it is arranged, and if something is not done, will be accomplished; this foul wrong. I wanted to tell Mr. Barton, but I could not bring myself to say a word, he looked so troubled. You will go, then?"

"Certainly, don't you see I am ready? Although my services will be declined, if I am constantly absent from the school in this manner, yet I cannot help it; oh, God! I *must* save Lucy!"

"Do you not think with me now," I asked, as we two panted along the road, "that Doctor Henry is a shameless impostor—a heartless villain?"

"I cannot say it!" she exclaimed, vehemently, and turned her head to wipe a few tears.

[illegible]

CHAPTER XXIII.

SAVED.

[illegible]

CHAPTER XXIV.

A HORRIBLE DEATH.

I met Doctor Henry at the foot of the stairs. He looked at me searchingly, then taking a note from his vest pocket, he said, "Will you give this to Mrs. Barton?" thinking, no doubt, that I would instantly deliver it.

I took the note, and then glanced with exultation at this wicked man. "I have foiled you," I thought. Alas! was I more ready to give all praise to God than those whom I had so severely blamed for the same heedless neglect?

It was the last time I ever looked within ...

[illegible]

CHAPTER XXV.

LILY'S STORY.

[illegible]

CHAPTER XXVI.

CONCLUSION.

[illegible]

... to tell you, in establishing her school. She wished me to send lots of love to you, and spoke of you in I dare not tell you how flattering terms."

The last letter, reader mine, contained a proposal of marriage from Mark, the sexton.

I leave you to guess the nature of my reply.

Selected Articles.

A NIGHT IN SEBASTOPOL.

[In the multitude of accounts which the newspapers furnish, relating to the fearful transactions of the armies of the Crimea, we occasionally meet with passages of the intensest tragic interest. The following sketch of "A Night in Sebastopol," which we find in a British journal, furnishes so graphic a picture of one phase of camp life—viz.: exciting adventure—that we copy it:]

"Rennie, will you come and have a stroll with me to-night?" asked a young officer of the —th Regiment, of his servant, who was busying himself about something—I believe cleaning a pair of revolvers—at the tent door.

"With all my heart, master," said he, "though it were into Sebastopol itself!"

"Not just that length, I hope," said the officer. "See that the revolvers are in trim, and I will be back in a quarter of an hour. You may also provide two Russian great-coats."

Charles Severn—that was the officer's name—went to the top of the hill at the back of the camp, and took a survey with his glass. He returned in a quarter of an hour for his supper—rather a miserable one, though it was as good as the generality of officer's suppers, both of his own degree and above it—for his servant, Rennie, looked after many odds and ends, so necessary to comfort at their landing. Looking out at the tent door, Severn found it was nearly dark, and asked his servant if everything was ready?

"Yes, sir," he answered, "you have your pistols yourself, and here is the great-coat."

Taking the great-coats under their arms, they sallied forth on their dangerous expedition. They soon passed the outermost trenches and pickets without being challenged, for Severn and his servant were well known, and entered the Russian line of pickets, where they put on the great-coats which had been provided. They had not proceeded a hundred yards further when Rennie disappeared.

"Where the deuce are you, Rennie?" whispered the officer.

"I've tumbled into a Russian's grave," said a voice at his feet, ...

[illegible]

SATURDAY
EVENING POST.
HENRY PETERSON, EDITOR.
PHILADELPHIA,

[illegible]

TERMS, &c.

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The Money for Clubs must always be sent in advance. When the sum is large, a draft should be procured, if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount.

Post-Masters or others sending for Clubs, would confer a favor by having them sent to one address, when they can do so conveniently.

The papers to Clubs are invariably stopped at the expiration of the period for which they [illegible]

[illegible]

PROSPECTUS.

[illegible]

OUR NOVELETS.

[illegible]

A HORRIBLE DEED.

[illegible]

As to the effect being a "salutary" one upon the two thousand slaves who were present, it is the extreme of folly to suppose so. Why even public hangings are now being abandoned by all the leading communities of the world, on the express ground that the effect upon the beholders is bad, and not good. Familiarize the mind with deeds of cruelty, and the result is to harden the sensibilities [illegible] as the last instance in which the Christian resolve of our revolutionary fathers, that "no cruel or unusual punishments should be inflicted" under the Constitution, was violated by a justly incensed but thoughtless and cruel mob.

FOOD AND ITS ADULTERATIONS.

We find an important review of different treatises on this subject, in the London Quarterly for April. The principal work noticed is that of Dr. Hassall, Chief Analyst of the Sanitary Commission.

The microscope was the chief agent through which this investigation was conducted. Dr. Hassall, by its aid, shows the reader the intimate structures of a coffee grain, and of oak or mahogany sawdust; and then a specimen of the two combined, sold under the title of genuine Mocha. Many manufacturers and retailers who have been detected falsifying the food of the public, have threatened legal actions, but they all flinched from the test of this unerring instrument.

It is impossible in England to procure pure mustard at all; forty-two samples purchased being all more or less adulterated with wheaten flour for bulk, and turmeric for color. Out of twenty-eight samples of cayenne pepper, red lead, often in poisonous quantities, was found in thirteen. The great staple articles of food are not subject to adulteration in the same proportion. [illegible]

THE SPIRITS.

The Spiritual Telegraph tells of the spirit of a "six foot" Yankee who lifted a table, with a Mrs. Kellogg, weighing 180 pounds, sitting on it, and promised to "saw all her next winter's wood" if he did not produce certain other phenomena in the interval.

Now this kind of sorcery [saw-cery] will be an improvement upon table-tipping. [illegible] unintelligible communications under tables, with the paper upside down or crosswise, and sundry other equally amusing but profitless [illegible] the "Brownies" of olden time, and give poor wearied mortals some assistance! We ourself would not object to having communications, on generally interesting subjects, written for us by an intelligent spirit—we should prefer him or her being in the "fifth sphere"—at all events, not below the fourth—as we suppose the moral [illegible] contributions would depend a good deal upon the spiritual altitude of the contributor. We would object, however, to news items from such a source, unless with corroborative earthly testimony. We see it stated that a spirit—a Yankee spirit, too, who ought to know better—reported, lately, that Sebastopol was taken, and gave a rough estimate of the killed and wounded in the assault, which was a sanguinary affair. Now it may be, in the place from which this communicant hails, so customary to mete out justice with an even hand, that the knowledge that a thing should be, would be tantamount to a certainty that it speedily would be. But in this world of sin and injustice, things are sometimes different.

By the way, what has become of the "new motor," that great labor-saving invention, which was to supersede every mechanical contrivance [illegible]

RETIRING BISHOPS.

[illegible]

LEGAL OPINIONS.

[illegible]

[illegible]

New Publications.

[illegible]

Clippings.

[illegible]

"No they haven't," said the Governor; "if I'd had any bricks I shouldn't have gone there."

☞ A PRETTY CONCEIT.—One of our correspondents has a bright little girl, just learning to talk, who is destined to be a poetess. Some of her pretty sayings we have already chronicled. Here is the last: A bob-o-link came and sang on a tree near the window. She was much delighted, and asked: "What makes he sing so sweet, mother? *Do he eat flowers?*"—*Portland Transcript.*

General News.

KNOW NOTHING CONVENTION.

The Platform adopted by the majority of the Delegates—those from the Southern States, aided principally by the New York Delegation—is a very long affair. After recommending the cultivation of a profoundly intense American feeling, the Union as the paramount political good, antagonism to all that endangers the Union, opposition to geographical parties, maintenance of rights of the States, obedience to the Constitution, regard for the laws, and especially for the compromises, hostility to corruptions and disgust at the wild hunt after office, restriction of executive patronage, opposition to the exclusion of the Bible from the public schools, we come to the resolutions upon the slavery question, on which the North split from the Convention, as follows:—

XII.—The American party having arisen upon the ruins and in spite of the opposition of the Whig and Democratic parties, cannot be held in any manner responsible for the obnoxious acts or violated pledges of either. And the systematic agitation of the slavery question by those parties having elevated sectional hostility into a positive element of political power, and brought our institutions into peril, it has therefore become the imperative duty of the American party to interpose for the purpose of giving peace to the country and perpetuity to the Union. And as experience has shown it impossible to reconcile opinions [illegible]

AMERICAN CONVENTION—SECESSION OF DELEGATES FROM TWELVE STATES.

[illegible]

NEWS ITEMS.

[illegible]

SATURDAY
EVENING POST.
PHILADELPHIA,
SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1855.

General News.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the steamer Atlantic we have Liverpool dates to the 2d inst. She brings 100 passengers.

The news from the seat of war is the most important since the intelligence of the battle of Alma. The news comprises three distinct successes by the Allies. Firstly, the French, in a series of sanguinary conflicts, lasting the whole nights of the 22d and 23d of May, took and retained an important position of defence, the *Place d'Armes*, before Sebastopol. Not fewer than 8,000 men were killed or wounded, mostly by the bayonet.

Secondly, the Allies made a rapid advance, and seized and retained the Russian lines on the Tchernaya, without much loss, the Russians retreating to the hills.

Thirdly, the secret expedition of the Allies has obtained easy possession of Kertsch, and thus commands the Sea of Azoff, in which are now fourteen allied steamers. The Russians, on the approach of the Allies, blew up the forts and burned four steamers, thirty transports, and half a million sacks of breadstuffs.

France and England have declined to hold any further Conferences at Vienna.

By the previous arrival, we had a brief announcement of the French having driven the Russians from a strong position of defence, the Place d'Armes, before Sebastopol, which occurred during the night of the 22d and 23d. It was a most sanguinary affair, the position being defended by nearly the entire garrison. The total loss on both sides, in killed and wounded, is set down at 8,000.

Gen. Pelissier says the Russian loss is enormous, and that of his own troops considerable, though much less. The French still retain the position.

Gen. Gortschakoff's account of the affair is as follows:

"Yesterday evening, seventeen battalions of the enemy, with reserves, attacked the trench of the counter-approach commenced the day before, in front of bastions Nos. 5 and 6. The combat was sanguinary, and lasted during the whole night. Our twelve battalions lost nearly 2,500 men in driving back the enemy."

Gen. Pelissier telegraphs on the 25th ult., at 10 o'clock, P. M.:—"To day we have occupied the line of Tchernaya. The enemy were not in force, and offered little resistance, retreating rapidly to the hills. We have definitely established ourselves in the works in front of Sebastopol carried on the 22d and 23d. An armistice was agreed upon for the purpose of burying the dead, which enabled us to estimate the enemy's losses. There must have been from 5,000 to 6,000 killed or wounded."

On the 25th ult. the enemy had not made any demonstration either in front or against the lines on the Tchernaya.

The work on the new fortifications at Kamiesch is progressing.

The sanitary condition of the army is good.

On the 27th, the expedition against Kertsch and Yenikale was attended with complete success. The Russians fled at the approach of the Allies, blowing up their powder magazines and fortifications, and burning their steamers.

It is rumored in Paris that Gen. Pelissier has attacked and routed the Russian army under Gen. Liprandi. Gen. Canrobert is also reported to have been wounded, and another general killed. The rumor is regarded as doubtful.

Gen. Raglan telegraphed as follows:

On the 27th we became masters of the Sea of Azoff without casualty. The troops landed at Kertsch, on her Majesty's birthday, the 24th. The enemy fled, blowing up the fortifications on both sides of the Straits, destroying their steamers. Some vessels and fifty guns have fallen into the hands of the Allies."

Lord Raglan further telegraphs, that on the 25th, Gen. Sir George Brown reached Yenikale, having on the previous day destroyed a foundry near Kertsch, where shot, shell, and Minie balls were manufactured.

A despatch from Lord Raglan, on the 30th, says that letters from General Brown and Admiral Lyons, dated the 28th, announce the destruction, by the enemy, of four Russian war steamers and large depots of corn.

The allied sloops had succeeded in blowing up a magazine at Arabat, and destroying about 100 merchant vessels. Only one Russian steamship remaining in Azoff.

Advices from General Brown, on the 28th, state that the troops continued healthy. Five vessels, laden with corn, ran into Kertsch, not knowing the place was taken, and were captured.

The number of guns that were found by the Allies exceeded 100.

The occupation of Galatz and an attack upon Ismail and Reni, are confidently spoken of.

The garrison of Sebastopol drew most of their supplies from Kertsch, and its capture must exercise a speedy influence upon the siege.

[illegible]

... ial engagements of May 22 and 23, which will reach us in a few days, will naturally excite great interest, on account of the severity of the action, and the importance of the result. Gen. Pelissier has inaugurated his advent to the chief command, by a vigorous [illegible] uniting prudence with boldness. We see that the siege of Sebastopol is being carried on with energetic consistency; its successive progress ought to prove to Europe that the powers allied in arms before the walls of Sebastopol will not let go their hold, and that they will end by achieving a triumph which, we have reason to expect, will be all the speedier, inasmuch as several letters agree with Gen. Pelissier's despatch in declaring that the Russian soldiers are beginning to show in their sorties symptoms of relaxation and discouragement."

THE CAPTURE OF KERTSCH.

From the London Times.

The victorious occupation of the town of Kertsch by the allied forces, the command we have thus obtained of the Cimmerian Bosphorus and the Sea of Azoff, and the establishment of our power upon another point of the highest strategical importance in the Russian territories, are events which augur most auspiciously for the success of the campaign in which we are now about to engage, and place in our hands another material pledge for the triumphant termination of the war. The satisfaction which this achievement will excite in all parts of the world where sympathy is felt for the cause of the Allies, is increased by the fortunate circumstance that this success has been obtained without a single casualty. In spite of the warning given to the Russians by the recall of the first expedition, nearly three weeks ago, the result shows that they had no means to place the Straits of Yenikale in an efficient state of defence; they evacuated and destroyed the forts which guarded the Sea of Azoff, on the arrival of the combined fleet; and the birthday of the Queen of England was worthily celebrated by planting the standards of England and France upon the hill which tradition has described as the tomb of Mithridates.

The result is the more glorious and the more extraordinary, as the Russians must long have foreseen that such an operation would sooner or later be attempted, and there is no point in the vast dominions of Russia, the loss of which is more formidable to that Empire. Indeed, if the Allies proceeded no further than to occupy and hold the Straits of Yenikale and the adjacent peninsula of Kertsch, which is easily defensible by any power having the command of the sea, they would remain in possession of the key to one of the principal approaches to the Russian territories. In 1851, no less than 1,000 trading vessels passed the Straits. Taganrog, Marianopol, Berdiansk and Kertsch, all commercial towns, which it has been the policy of the Russian Government to protect and foster with the utmost care for the last seventy years, exist only by the freedom of trade between the Sea of Azoff and the Euxine. The whole exports of the valley of the Don and its tributaries, and the communication between the Don and the Volga, which places the trade of that mighty stream in connection with the markets of Europe, all depend upon this neck of the Sea of Azoff; so that it is no exaggeration to assert that our occupation of Kertsch will be felt in the interior of Russia, even to Kasan and Nishni Novogorod. On the Asiatic shore of the Straits, the Russians have also destroyed their fortifications, so that both sides may be occupied, and the allied forces will threaten or blockade Anapa, which is the key to the whole Circassian coast. Kertsch itself is a flourishing town of about 12,000 inhabitants, built entirely of substantial stone houses. The inhabitants are chiefly Greeks and Tartars, and for the first time since the commencement of these operations, our troops will find themselves in contact with what may be termed, by comparison, a civilized community. The climate, though cold in winter, is healthy and genial in this season. The surrounding country, which is termed by the Russians the district of Kertsch-Enikale, is luxuriously fertile wherever it is cultivated; it is separated from Kaffa by about sixty miles of undulating plain, lying between the Sea of Azoff and the Black Sea, and the Isthmus dividing the Bay of Kaffa from that of Arabat, is not more than twelve miles in breadth.

A more favorable position, either for military or commercial operations cannot be found, and in the flourishing days of the Crimea, both in antiquity, under the Genoese, and even under the Khan of Khazaria, the chief seat of power and of wealth was always on this eastern extremity of the Peninsula. These facts being well known, it is difficult to explain why this expedition was not made at a much earlier period of the war, for the forces which languished during last July at Varna, might have long since seized the forts of Yenikale. It is true, that the soundings which have enabled Admiral Lyons and Bruat to plan this successful attack, had not then been taken, and the manner in which they were obtained is curious. A British naval officer, whose name has, unfortunately, not yet reached us, captured a vessel having on board a private carriage belonging to the Russian Governor of Kertsch. With this "material pledge" in his possession, he sent in a polite message to the Governor, stating that the English cruiser was unwilling to deprive him of his private property, and would have great pleasure in restoring the carriage to its former owner. The offer was accepted, and the ship's boats entered the Bay of Kertsch, with the vehicle on board, sounding as they went. By this means, it was ascertained that there was a passage for the small steamers to within a small distance of the coast, and the Governor's carriage made a track for the British fleet.

[illegible]

... of action, as an ostensible part of her cargo. The ship was carefully overhauled, but nothing contraband of war found on board.

Before Sebastopol.—The Times correspondent, speaking of affairs before Sebastopol, says:—The Russians are working vigorously on the north side. They are erecting an earthwork over the Tchernaya, opposite the eastern angle of the plateau, under the very eyes of the French battery, and I watch them through my glass from the window of the hut every day, just as if one were looking from One-tree hill, at the pensioners fortifying the mound at Greenwich Observatory. The distance, however, is greater.

Terrible Mistake.—A private letter from the camp, dated May 14, contains the following:—We have had terrible work here. Last night, the 19th Regiment fired on the 68th by mistake. The Russians made an attack on the advanced batteries, and were repelled by the 68th and Rifles; the Russians returned in a short time with reinforcements, again attacked the batteries, and a fearful struggle then took place. The reserves were then sent up—the 9th, 19th and 44th—and when they got into the advanced trench, both sides were so covered with mud that we could not tell Russians from English, so the reserve opened fire, but it was unfortunately on the poor 68th. They then charged on them, when they found out their mistake, but not till a good many of the 68th had fallen. However, the Russians had it hot and warm afterwards.

Russia Threatening a Movement Against Constantinople.—Letters from Vienna, as well as the journals from that city, announce that the Czar, despairing of a successful defence of the Crimea, has resolved on renewing his attempt upon Constantinople, by boldly marching across the Danubian Principalities.

Lord Raglan lately noticed an English bugler, named McGill, by conversing with and rewarding him. This young soldier had particularly distinguished himself in a night attack. He was one of the first in the ambuscade, and, having marked a Russian bugler there, he selected him for his antagonist, as if it were his particular province to attack a man of his own calling before any other. Although the Russian had the advantage in size, McGill knocked him over, and eventually succeeded in securing him as a prisoner.

It has been stated that General Pelissier's movement on the Tchernaya, both banks of which he occupies, was with the view of effecting a junction with Omar Pacha; but it is thought that the difficulties of the ground between Eupatoria and Sebastopol render such an operation difficult; it is rather thought that a portion of the Turkish army will come to Kamiesch by sea, to augment the force of Pelissier, preparatory to a movement against the Russian army.

Letters from the Sisters of Mercy, of whom there are sixty-three within Sebastopol, portray in lively colors the scenes of carnage they have to witness, and give an account of their celebrating divine worship in the Malakoff tower while it was under the fire of the enemy in the recent bombardment.

Said Pacha, Viceroy of Egypt, has given orders for the construction of the railway across the Isthmus of Suez—eighty-four miles. Rails will be sent from England, and the work will be executed by the Pasha's own French engineers.

A contract is said to be entered into with L. Gisborne for a telegraph from Constantinople to Egypt.

Official accounts state the total number of lives lost in the earthquake at Broussa, February 28, was 649—namely, 445 in the first shock, and 204 in the second. Besides this loss of life, one-fifth of the city was destroyed by fire.

Apprehension has been loudly expressed in camp, that the army would soon be destitute of water, but the possession of the river Tchernaya will supply the want.

During a recent encounter before Sebastopol, a Russian bugler, quite a young boy, leaped on the top of the British parapet and sounded the charge. He was instantly shot with numerous balls, and his body fell into the English trench.

England.—Miss Nightingale, who had been laid up by the attack of fever, is reported to be recovering.

The Parliament was not in session.

Addresses have been voted by various deputations of workingmen, to Mr. Layard.

The British shipping returns, for April, continue to exhibit a considerable decrease in the employment of tonnage.

France.—The Exposition is beginning to attract more attention, but is still far short of the general anticipations. The first free day attracted 30,000 visitors.

The King of Portugal is in Paris.

The strikes amongst workmen in many parts of the country are assuming a rather serious aspect. The connexion between the strikes and the dearness of living is the ugliest feature in the business. People remember that in 1830 and 1847 were years of scarcity.

Spain.—Madrid, May 28.—Howden has obtained his usual leave of absence, and leaves Madrid for the summer at the beginning of June.

Letters from Rome say that the news of the Queen having sanctioned the law of *desamortizacion*, has caused a great sensation. The Moderados, it appears, had announced that she would refuse her sanction, and that the refusal would be the signal for a rising against the present Government. The Pope is said to be profoundly afflicted, and the general opinion was, that diplomatic relations between Spain and Rome would speedily cease. It is thought not improbable that the Government ...

[illegible]

POLITICAL NEWS.

[illegible]

The Markets.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

[illegible]

NEW YORK MARKETS.

[illegible]

CATTLE MARKETS.

[illegible]

Bank Note List.

CORRECTED FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY WITHERS & PETERSON, BANKERS, No. 45 and 46 S. Third St.

[illegible]

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Twenty-five cents a line for the first insertion.
Twenty cents a line for each subsequent insertion.
Double column Advertisements, a price and a half.
☞ Payment is required in advance.

Circulation between Eighty and Ninety Thousand.

☞ Persons purchasing articles advertised in our columns, will confer a favor by mentioning that they saw the advertisement in the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

THE STOCK MARKET.

Corrected for the Saturday Evening Post, BY S. McHENRY, STOCK AND BILL BROKER.

No. 35 South Fourth Street.

The following were the closing quotations for Stocks on Monday last. Market closing steady:

[illegible]

ALMANAC.

[illegible]

Marriages.

[illegible]

Deaths.

[illegible]

HAYDOCK & FIDDER'S
WATCH AND JEWELRY EMPORIUM,
No. 11 South Second Street, Philadelphia.
[illegible]

THE CHEAPEST WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVER-WARE
[illegible]

NOW READY.
THE IMPOSSIBILITY OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION as an article of Faith, by the Abbe Laborde, ...
EVENINGS WITH THE ROMANISTS, by M. Hobart Seymour ...
[illegible]

200,000 GARDEN SEED BAGS FOR SALE.
[illegible]

THE MORE TEACHERS USE IT THE BETTER THEY LIKE IT.
... TOWER'S ELEMENTS OF GRAMMAR ...
DANIEL BURGESS & Co., Publishers, No. 60 John St., New York.

"SAVE YOUR BUTTER!"
[illegible]
Address A. BOYD, Box 1, Monroe City, Ohio.

GRECIAN PAINTING!
[illegible]
J. M. HENRY, Boston, Mass.

BOOK AGENTS, ATTENTION.
[illegible]
H. M. RULISON, Queen City Publishing House ...

SIXTY RELIABLE FASHIONS
ARE TO BE FOUND IN
GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK
FOR JULY.
[illegible]

THE OLD FARM HOUSE.
[illegible]

FIRST PREMIUM
SEWING MACHINES!
GROVER, BAKER & CO.'S
PATENT.
OFFICES

[illegible]

[illegible]

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY!
PROFITABLE AND HONORABLE EMPLOYMENT!
[illegible]

PALMER'S PATENT LEG.
[illegible]

LET THIS BE YOUR GUIDE!
LIST OF PRICES
$200,000
WORTH OF
SPLENDID ENGLISH CARPETS
AT
HIRAM ANDERSON'S,
No. 99 BOWERY, NEW YORK.
TEN SPACIOUS SALES ROOMS, VIZ:
[illegible]

"BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE."
[illegible]

THE NEW AMERICAN NOVEL.
BLANCHE DEARWOOD.
EVERYWHERE SUCCESSFUL.
[illegible]
BUNCE & BROTHER, ... Nassau St., New York.

2,000 AGENTS WANTED IMMEDIATELY
[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA WATCH and JEWELRY STORE.
[illegible]
STAUFFER & HARLEY.

HEATH HOUSE,
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN MINERAL SPRINGS,
NEW JERSEY.
[illegible]

WM. HENRY MOORE, GENERAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKER
[illegible]

OPTICAL, MATHEMATICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS
[illegible]

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
A. WINCH,
116 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
[illegible]

DISEASES
OF A
PULMONARY CHARACTER
PREVENTED.

[illegible]

RHODES'S
FEVER AND AGUE CURE.
[illegible]

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S
CELEBRATED
German Bitters,
PREPARED BY
DR. C. M. JACKSON, Philada., Pa.,
WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE
LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE,
Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach.
[illegible]

"WHAT ALL BUT THEM."

HAGAR!"

Selected Articles.

ROMANCE IS REAL LIFE.

The Bridgewater Mirror publishes the following story:

In the fall of 1847, a young man came in this city from Scotland, and engaged in the shoemaking business with Asher Packard, on Main street, opposite the Court House. He was a steady, industrious young man, and soon established a good business. He boarded at the house of Mr. Packard, and became acquainted with the family. Among the number was a young lady, who was equally a stranger in this country, yet whose pleadings he could not withstand.

The whole transaction was so unusual, that the whole household was thrown into a state of excitement. The gentleness and kindness of his treatment had removed the confidence of his employer, and to him the whole affair was referred. He called his son to his office, and told him all of his business, and of his intended marriage. Soon after the young man left home, and the mystery remained unsolved. In the meantime, the stripper had been constantly employed, and had paid off the earnings for $20, with interest, in the Savings Bank, so as to be prepared to start on just a check of any moment.

In his first communication to the mystery, he applies to the Post Office, but found, on inquiry, that no letter in which the name was given had been left for him. He immediately left for Boston, and from there took passage in the first vessel that was ready to sail for Liverpool. Here he found the Post-office to be the only article of furniture in the room, and was told that the occupant was "out of town."

The mountains, when they go abroad, have always a great retinue, an umbrella capable of covering thirty or forty persons is hoisted over eight hooks, while they men go before with alpenstocks to every passenger they meet. They believe in spirits, but not in the immortality of the soul.

When a Laconian gentleman walks abroad he is always accompanied by a servant whose duty it is to carry those things which his master is unwilling to trouble himself with. Sometimes he is the genteel thing to go barefooted, and on such occasions the servant carries his shoes. He should become faint on the way. When this happens, the gentleman sits down upon the ground, opens his box and eats his dinner.

The Japanese are bound to support their parents when they are old, and to maintain their children. This worship is the only social support which they have for they have no knowledge of it, though one would think it must be a very grave one. In fact the grave-yard is the only place of public resort. And it is made a very pleasant enjoyment. Every day the household repairs to the tombs of their dead, and engages in eating, drinking, and wailing alternately. This is their worship. Formerly they were required, at the death of a head of the family or brother, all the family will do, and they would remain in the house with the dead body. This indicates a lamentable decline of piety, though, however, it was without the pale of even the professors of a higher faith.—*Portland Transcript.*

ASTIGMATISM VS. SCHOOLING.—Few people like spectacles. Children however would have to wear their nacks and their noses, since some of God's creatures are made to rain; and living things are endowed with instinct which is not reasonable; but the spider's plotting, stooping over, and a score of other creatures do not look one in the face.

Spectacles are worn very small in shape, leaving the face uncovered, tending to a petrel in form, and covering entirely at the temples. Hence almost with ribbons, and fold favors, and tips of feathers, ornament the interior. Those Tenson visors, Cris and various fancy straws, are the materials employed for the purpose.

The Reign of Terror are the fold Rovers—Schiller's cutlers, better caps, shards of wheat, &c.—*Lady Correspondent Merit Americain.*

A SOUL'S LOSS.

BY HENRY BULWER

Mourn I may, can from her lament
All the regret she is worthy?
Nay I shall not. Human measure
Love not her, nor I.
Women have no moral memory
Who can hold them?
Then can never call back a soul.

Grave can hold dead bodies as one
From the grave to comfort us.
Godmoment's thought is all-sufficient
And can woo her love back to me
Who have lost her love.
Life is made Philosophy

Ah, no, no! with yet the sad
Thrill, the memory of this grief,
My dear absence of this grief,
Will not her love return to me?
Father powers avert cloud.
Let me not lose my love!

IRRIGATION VERSUS DRAINAGE.—It is not a great many years since Connecticut could be supplied with hay from Illinois with more ease and cheaper than it can be raised in that State. We are certainly getting to a great extent, in the East, the benefits of the drainage of the land, but we are losing the best element in the world for all kinds of vegetable growth—water. It is an important fact, it seems that the British Provinces at the North are drained of their water by the great lakes and rivers, and the climate of French Queens both cannot be raised from under the Reciprocity Treaty. Twelve hundred and sixty dozen of eggs were sent from Canada to the port of Queens Rowe in Scotland on one day this week. The Canadian Government is said to be about to establish a line of fruit that grows abundantly in all our Western and Middle States, and which may be raised with ease in New York; and others, which might be produced in Connecticut, and which would be a source of profit to the farmers of this State. As for eggs, the value of which for such purposes has risen to 25 cents per dozen in the city of New York, we should hardly think that it could be profitable to import them from Canada. Besides we are able to raise in as great quantities as we can consume; but we should not be surprised soon to hear of a cargo of eggs being imported from some neighboring country. Potatoes are brought in from France, Germany, and England, and a cargo of turnips was lately brought to us from Scotland. It is about time that we began to develope our agricultural resources.—*N. Y. Times.*

JAPANESE PECULIARITIES.

It seems that the national characteristics of this peculiar people is an unfeigned love of the most childish pastimes. The streets of their cities present a scene of gayety and merriment, which, to the grave and sedate Anglo-Saxon, is wonderful indeed. Kites are flying in every direction, in order to obtain access to higher and more favorable currents. At the approach of a kite, all business is suspended, and the whole population, old and young, male and female, are engaged in the sport. The kites are of various sizes and shapes, some of them being of the size of a young lady, who was equally a stranger to this country, yet whose pleadings he could not withstand.

The whole transaction was so unusual, that the whole household was thrown into a state of excitement. The gentleness and kindness of his treatment had removed the confidence of his employer, and to him the whole affair was referred. He called his son to his office, and told him all of his business, and of his intended marriage. Soon after the young man left home, and the mystery remained unsolved. In the meantime, the stripper had been constantly employed, and had paid off the earnings for $20, with interest, in the Savings Bank, so as to be prepared to start on just a check of any moment.

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THE FRENCH GAMBLERS.

The following is a description of the gamblers at the Baden Baden Casino, from a letter now lying before us. The rich gamblers of Europe are all there, and the poor ones who are ruined by them. The Emperor and Empress of France are there, and the Queen of Prussia, and the Queen of Holland, and the Queen of Spain, and the Queen of Portugal, and the Queen of Belgium, and the Queen of Sardinia, and the Queen of Naples, and the Queen of Greece, and the Queen of Bavaria, and the Queen of Wurtemburg, and the Queen of Hanover, and the Queen of Saxony, and the Queen of Oldenburg, and the Queen of Nassau, and the Queen of Hesse Cassel, and the Queen of Hesse Darmstadt, and the Queen of Mecklenburg Schwerin, and the Queen of Mecklenburg Strelitz, and the Queen of Saxe Weimar, and the Queen of Saxe Coburg, and the Queen of Saxe Meiningen, and the Queen of Saxe Altenburg, and the Queen of Anhalt Dessau, and the Queen of Anhalt Bernburg, and the Queen of Anhalt Cothen, and the Queen of Schwarzburg Sondershausen, and the Queen of Schwarzburg Rudolstadt, and the Queen of Reuss Greiz, and the Queen of Reuss Schleiz, and the Queen of Reuss Lobenstein, and the Queen of Reuss Ebersdorf, and the Queen of Lippe Detmold, and the Queen of Schaumburg Lippe, and the Queen of Waldeck, and the Queen of Hesse Homburg, and the Queen of Lichtenstein, and the Queen of Monaco, and the Queen of Andorra, and the Queen of Liechtenstein, and the Queen of Hayti, and the Queen of Timbuctoo, and the Queen of Dahomey, and the Queen of Ashantee, and the Queen of Abyssinia